



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

CHARLES-TOWN, So. Carolina, February 1.

A very numerous and respectable GENERAL MEETING of the Inhabitants, at LIBERTY-TREE, on Tuesday last (in Consequence of an Advertisement by the GENERAL COMMITTEE) the first Business proposed was, the Choice of a Chairman, which fell upon CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, Esq;

Mr. NEUFVILLE, Chairman of the General Committee, then proceeded to lay before the People, the particular Matters he had in Charge, viz.

First, That Mr. Alexander Gillon, had imported 100 Pipes of Wine, in the Ship Peter and Ann, from Teneriff; that these Wines did not arrive here till the 19th ult. That therefore the Committee had required him to store or reship the same: But, that he had declined so doing, choosing to submit the Consideration of some particular Hardships in his Case, to this general Meeting.—This Matter being thus opened, Mr. Gillon, who attended, was called upon to give his Reasons for declining an immediate Compliance with the said Requisition. He alledged, That the Wines in Question, had been ordered in May last, at least two Months before the Resolutions were entered into; that they had been purchased before the Arrival of the Ship at Teneriff; that but for the long Detention of the Vessel, by contrary Winds, before she failed for, and at, Teneriff, and an unusual long Passage from thence, those Wines might have been here in all November; that therefore, and also on Account of some other particular Hardships in his Case, which he set forth, he flattered himself, upon a due Consideration of every Circumstance, it would be the opinion of this Meeting, that he might sell the Wines here, without being culpable of infringing or acting contrary to the Resolutions. Mr. Gillon was heard with great Attention. And, when the Matter had been fully discussed, the Question was put, "Whether (considering the particular Circumstances of his Case) he might be ALLOWED to SELL the said Wines here?" Those who should be of that Opinion, were desired to declare it by the holding up of Hands: But, every one considering, that no Deviation whatever from the Resolutions should be countenanced or connived at, not A SINGLE HAND was held up. Mr. Gillon was then required to, and did, sign an Agreement, as every other Subscriber had done, to whom Goods had come, not allowed by the Resolutions, engaging to store the same, till a general Importation shall take Place, or to reship them.

The Chairman of the GENERAL COMMITTEE then acquainted the People, That the Intentions of the Resolutions had been in some Measure defeated, by Masters of Vessels and other transient Persons being at Liberty to dispose of whatever Goods they imported, if they could find Purchasers; That several Persons had availed themselves of that Opening; and some Goods had been CLANDESTINELY DISPOSED OF and PURCHASED; and that others positively refused to store or reship Goods thus imported. In Order effectually to put a Stop to this scandalous and surreptitious Traffic, it was proposed, INSTANTLY AGREED TO, and highly applauded, "That the Body of MERCHANTS should immediately enter into a new Resolution, not to have any Dealings or Transactions whatever, now, or HEREAFTER, (except in particular Cases, where it should be absolutely unavoidable) with, or for, any MASTERS OF VESSELS or TRANSIENT PERSONS, who shall refuse to store or reship the Goods by them imported (if required) immediately upon their Arrival, or who shall, in any Manner attempt to dispose of them in this Province, until a general Importation takes Place: That the PLANTERS do particularly enjoin their Factors, not to sell any Rice, or other Produce, to such Persons, upon any Pretence whatever." And the General Committee was instructed to publish the Names of all Persons acting contrary to the general Sense of the People in those Particulars.

The third and last Matter Mr. NEUFVILLE tho't proper to lay before the People, was, That three Tanners had either declined, or refused, to sign the

particular Agreement entered into by the Rest, regarding the Exportation of Raw Hides and tanned Leather.—Whereupon the Committee were instructed to determine upon this Head, at their Discretion, and to make such a Publication, relative to those Persons, as they should think proper.

The general Conduct of the COMMITTEE, from their first Nomination to this Time, having given the highest Satisfaction, they received the grateful Thanks and Applause of the Body of People, at this Meeting—which concluded the Business of the Day.

It is perhaps as worthy of Notice, as the Cause in which this Assembly of the People were engaged, that the several weighty Matters laid before them, were discussed with the greatest Calmness and Decency, attended with a Solemnity and Regularity, that would have reflected Honour upon any Body of Men whatever.

We hear that the Master of a Rhode-Island Vessel, lately arrived at Winyah, having imported and offered some British Goods there for Sale, has been obliged to store the same: That all Masters of Vessels from the same Quarter, will, in future, be narrowly watched: And that Committees of Inspection, &c. will be forthwith appointed, at George-Town and Beaufort, to see that the Resolutions of this Province are not evaded or violated at those Ports.

Such a fixed Determination appears in the Inhabitants of this Province to continue free from the smallest Violation of their Resolutions of the 22d of July last, that we are assured, (notwithstanding the Owner's Brand had been dubb'd out of the Casks, and other Marks put thereon, in order to get them to Market unsuspected) there has been another considerable Parcel of RICE, here some Weeks from George-Town, belonging to a Non-Subscriber (another Crown Officer, who has a large Plantation there) which he CANNOT dispose of: And that Messrs. Cogdell and Fordyce, Factors for many Planters in that Part of the Country, have found themselves under a Necessity of publishing an Advertisement to the following Effect, "That as an ill-natured Report had been spread through the Country, that they had undertaken to receive and sell the Produce of Non-Subscribers, contrary to the Resolutions, they declared themselves clear of such malicious Assertions, which had been of considerable Damage to their Business: That the late Affair of Mr. Saxby's Rice, said to be sold by them, under a different Mark, was very false, for they never did, nor had they ever been requested by that Gentleman to do any Business for him; in which Case they had given full Satisfaction to the Gentlemen of the GENERAL COMMITTEE: THEREFORE they request the Continuance of their former Friends Business, &c. Add to this, that there is actually to the Amount of several Thousand Pounds Sterling Worth of Goods, imported here contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Resolutions, now in Store, there to remain till a general Importation shall take Place: Amongst others, no less than 50 Packages to one Gentleman alone, which were ordered in October 1768.

This Week 24 Casks of Wine, and 40 of Raisins, imported by the Master of a Vessel from Boston, and a Consignment of three Negroes from Jamaica, (being deemed contrary to our Resolutions) have been reshipped for the Ports they were brought from.

On the 5th ult. an Act was passed in New-York, "making a further Provision of 2000l. for furnishing His Majesty's Troops, quartered in that Colony, with Necessaries for one Year."—Which seems to have disgusted the People in general so much, that there have been several public Meetings upon the Occasion; and several Papers printed and dispersed, charging their Representatives with Breach of Trust, and betraying their Country; who, on the other Hand, have voted such Papers to be false, scandalous, and infamous Libels, and addressed the Lieutenant Governor to issue Proclamations, offering considerable Rewards for Discovery of the Authors. Proclamations were accordingly issued, but no Discovery made.

Upon a Division in the Assembly of New-York,

for supplying the Troops, the Vote was carried in the Affirmative 12 to 11: Some of the Majority afterwards acknowledged, that they had mistaken the Sense of their Constituents; but it was, it seems too late.

Jan. 17. The Reverend John-Frederick Lucius, a Minister of the Church of England, ordained to that sacred Office in November last by the Bishop of London, arrived here last Week being appointed, by the Society for propagating the Gospel, their Missionary to the German Protestants settled at Londonborough, with a Salary of Seventy Pounds sterling a Year. These poor People having been deluded over to England by one of their own Countrymen, and in great Distress, were relieved by British humanity, and sent to this Province, by a Committee in London appointed for that Purpose. They met with the same kind Treatment here, are now in a very thriving Way, and will no doubt retain the utmost Gratitude to their Benefactors.

Jan. 31. Letters by the last Vessels from England mention, That his Majesty, from a Confidence in the Ability and Integrity of William Wragg, Esquire, had been graciously pleased to press upon that Gentleman a second Offer of Chief Justice of this Province, and also to order a Mandamus for his Re-admission in the Council; both which, we are truly sorry to hear, Mr. Wragg has excused himself from accepting.

Court of General Sessions, January 20, 1770.

ORDERED,

THAT the PRESENTMENTS of the GRAND-JURY, at this present Sessions, be printed forthwith, in the several Gazettes of this Province.

By the Court,

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The PRESENTMENTS of the GRAND-JURORS for the Body of this Province, at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize and General Gaol Delivery, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Monday the 15th Day of January, 1770.

[A few only of these Presentments are here inserted.]

II. WE present as a grievance, the too frequent and general violation of the law for restraining people from cutting down trees, within a certain distance on each side of the public roads, if there be such a law in force; and if there is not, we recommend the necessity of such a law, for the benefit and relief of travellers, as well as making those roads more ornamental to the country. We do also recommend the appointment of surveyors or inspectors of the public roads, with sufficient salaries, through whole information, trespasses against the laws relative to the high ways, may be more frequently punished, and in time prevented.

III. We present as a grievance, the present ruinous and indefensible state of the fortifications in general; for want of a proper and timely attention to which, it is easy to conceive what might befall us upon the sudden breaking out of a war.

IV. We present as a very great grievance, the shameful neglect of the patrol duty; of carrying arms to Church, and of training the militia according to law, for some years past; for our inattention to which, we may too soon severely suffer.

V. We present as a grievance, the exorbitant charges attending law suits, and the want of an act for establishing more reasonable fees, and restraining an increase of them; indeed we do recommend a revival of the last fee law, and the passing of a new one.

VI. We present as a very great grievance, the want of public and well-regulated schools, to instruct and preserve the morals of children, in the interior and frontier settlements of this province; to which want, and of an orthodox clergy, may in a great measure, be attributed the numerous disorders that have of late arisen in those parts.

VII. We present as a grievance, the want of a law to oblige free negroes, mulattoes, and melli-

ness, to wear some badge or other distinguishing mark; and to incapacitate them in future from acquiring any real property in this province.

XX. We present as a great grievance, the granting of too great a number of licences for retailing spiritous liquors in Charles-Town, whereby the morals of our slaves are debauched, frequent thefts, ensue; and the trade suffers by failures being concealed, encouraged to neglect and desert their duty, and other disorders arise.

XXIV. We present as an enormous grievance, that no notice whatever is taken of negroes, and other slaves, (and indeed too many whites) profanely cursing, swearing and talking obscenely, in the most public manner, to the great annoyance of every person who has a due sense of decency and virtue, and the dishonour of our religion: And we do recommend, that the most effectual measures may be immediately taken and pursued, to suppress this hitherto unrestrained evil.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

To the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

My Friends and Countrymen,

PERMIT me in this manner to address you, tho' I must own I don't much deserve your attention, for supposing you so weak, as in any degree to listen to an anonymous writer in a news paper; much less ought I to think any one of you can be moved to swerve from that duty you owe your God, your King, and your country, by the specious, but falacious arguments of Junius; who has at last employed his pen, and his utmost abilities in the most diabolical design of which the human heart is capable; it is, my brethren, that of infusing into your minds, sedition, and spurring you up to rebellion.

You see your K— abused in the grossest manner: but I must not here repeat any of those abuses, the recollection of them will long leave an impression of horror on my mind: a character of itself so feared, and filled as it is by a P— of such virtue, justice, and piety, would, one naturally might suppose, guard him from the attacks of envy and malice, and disappointed ambition; for do we not well know the source of the present opposition? Are not the names of R—m, T—e, G—e, and S—n, a sufficient antidote for the poison of their invectives? They have been employed in the highest offices of state, their abilities not being sufficient to maintain them in those high offices, are now in an employment, which if they think they are qualified for, I shall not deny them that merit; but the merit of scandal, abuse, detraction, and sedition, is as insignificant, as is the fountain from which they proceed, a bad heart. How noble and honourable might have been those names I have mentioned! But can we with justice apply those epithets to advocates for a W—s, to those who have associated and put themselves on a level with Delaval, Coats, Horne, Bingley and Moore; for these two last, insignificant as they are, are fellow-labourers in the same work, and equally intitled to their share of merit and applause.

But let me, at this time, confine myself to Junius; not content with assassinating one character at a time, he now strikes a great stroke indeed, and asperses not only his K— and the H— of C—, but Englishmen, Scotch, and Irish; the army and the colonies are all by him represented as disaffected, as harbouring treason in their hearts, and only waiting an opportunity openly to avow their intentions, and proceed to action.

Is this a true account of you, my countrymen? Junius says it is; he has told our S—, he has told the whole nation (for his writings are but too much read) that you are such. Infamous liar! by what authority, or at whose instigation, but of him who is the father of lies, darest thou brand me and all the kingdom with treason? If these are thy thoughts, well dost thou keep thyself secret; for tho' r—l clemency might withhold justice from rewarding such services with what they highly deserve; yet the contempt, the disdain which thou wouldst meet with from every honest man, though not an adequate, yet is a punishment, the certain consequence of such disaffection and treason.

The generous spirit of Englishmen, from which we derive our national glory, will, if mislead, be productive of fatal consequences. The annals of our nation are not wanting in examples of this sort, the perusal of them must fill every one with sorrow for the miseries of those times: And can Britons applaud, can they forgive the man, who by his seditious writings would endeavour to infuse such a spirit in these times, recal former evils, and draw on our heads the curses and horrors of a civil war? Upon your eyes, ye who have already been misled into an artful and ambitious faction; it requires no uncommon penetration to see you are the tools only of disappointed and designing men. I trust you are but few. Return then to your duty, before it be too late; and give daily thanks to the Almighty, that you were not drawn in to join in the highest of all offences against him, your King and your country.

And now let me address a few words to the Ministry. If you would wish to approve yourselves in doing that duty you owe your King and country. Whatever may be your royal master's opinion of lenity and forbearance, let not this daring offence against him and against the constitution pass unpunished; how high soever the offender stands in the world, or by whomsoever abetted, pluck him down: the eyes of the whole world are on you, and as servants of our Sovereign you have the good wishes of the greater and better part of the nation; do your duty and deserve them.

PORTIUS.

S A L E M, February 13.

Yesterday arrived here the Brig Leopard, Capt. Gebaut, in 70 days from Gibraltar, who informs, that about the beginning of December the Russian fleet, one division from that place, another from Cadiz, failed for Malta, and that a third division of the same fleet was daily expected at Gibraltar when he failed, in their way also to Malta, where the whole were to winter; and it was said were to proceed early in the spring to Constantinople. This fleet had leave from the Courts of London and Madrid to stop at any of their ports in the Mediterranean—The French were fitting out a large fleet at Toulon to oppose the Russians; which it was tho't would bring on a rupture with some of the other European powers. The Algerines had declared war against the Danes; and it was tho't would soon break with the Dutch. Considerable fleets of Danish and Dutch men of war were soon expected in the Mediterranean.

Mr. H A L L.
By giving the following a Place in your next Paper, you'll oblige most of your Readers.

In consequence of John Mafcarene, Esq's; stopping the Schooner Sally's Papers, because the Owner refused to let him sign the Register, and take half a Dollar for it, the following Extract of a Letter is published, viz.

"I would inform you that they [meaning the Commissioners] have dispensed with the Directions before given me, respecting my signing of Registers, and shall therefore be ready to deliver you the Schooner Sally's Papers out of the Custom-House To-morrow Morning.—Thursday Afternoon, 6 O'Clock. J. Mafcarene.

To Capt. Geo. Crowningfield.
Query, Whether he had not better return all the Half Dollars, for his heretofore signing Registers, rather than be profecuted? Salem, Feb. 20, 1770.

B O S T O N, February 8.
Last Monday night as Capt. Dodge was going out from Ipswich in a schooner laden for the West-Indies, he ran upon a bar, whereby the vessel and cargo is said to be lost: One of the hands was drowned, and the rest were near perishing before they were discovered and taken off.

Feb. 19. Capt. Andrews arrived here on Tuesday last in 30 Days from St. Martins; on the 3d Instant he spoke a Sloop Capt. Wood, in Lat. 36: 40: N. Long. 70: W. from St. Augustine for North Carolina, belonging to New-York; and in Lat. 38: 10: Long. 68 and half, spoke a Sloop with Cattle on Deck, from New-York for Dominica, but could not hear the Captain's Name.—The Day Capt. Andrews left St. Eustatia, a Vessel arrived there from St. Lucia, which bro't an Account of that Port's being shut up.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boston, per Capt. Cazneau.

"It gives me great Satisfaction to see and hear that the Merchants in Boston are so firm and resolute, for had they not put a final stop to those Scotch Adventurers, you would have been overloaded with them.—I think they grow enough upon us already; there is no Occasion of any more, for I am informed here, that Patrick Smith, was rigged out here with a Parcel of Goods by a number of Scotch Pedlars. I really rest a great deal more satisfied to see what effectual Measures the Merchants of Boston have taken."

The following is a Copy of the Agreement of the young Ladies of this Town, against drinking foreign TEA.

Boston, February 12, 1770.
We the Daughters of those Patriots who have and now do, appear for the public Interest; and in that principally for us their Posterity, We as such, do with Pleasure engage with them, in denying ourselves the drinking of foreign Tea, in hopes to frustrate a Plan that tends to deprive the whole Community of their all that is valuable in Life.

To the above agreement 126 young Ladies have already signed.

An Addition to the Lists of the Mistresses of Families who sign'd the Agreement against drinking foreign Tea, inserted in our last, 110 have been added the Week past. In all above 500.

Mr. H O L T. Feb. 17, 1770.
Please to insert the following Extract, in this Week's Paper at the Request of several of your Boston and New-York Readers:—It would have been sent you the last Week, had not unavoidable Business prevented.

Boston January 29th 1770
"WHEN we proposed, to wait on our back-sliding Brethren in a Body, we chose Mr. William Molneux, a very sensible and spirited

Merchant, our Prolocutor; and joined to him, William Phillips and James Otis, Esqrs. with the worthy Mr. Samuel Adams. They proceeded first to the House of his Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, the Residence of Messrs. T. and E. Hutchinson, followed by a Body of 12 or 14 Hundred Men, who marched in the most decent, order, and ranged themselves before the Gate, while the Committee went in and knocked at the Door. On this, a Sash was thrown up, and his Honour, with his two Son, and Family, promiscuously looked out. The Committee posted themselves in Order near the Window; and his Honour, (with an affected Surprise, says, Gentlemen, what means all this? Mr. Molneux, answered, we have Business with your two Sons, and if your Honour will admit us into your House, I will communicate it. With a solemn Shake of the Head, his Honour replied, by no Means! Mr. Molneux said, he was sorry, they were not tho't worthy to enter his Door. His Honour replied, they would not wonder he was backward to open his Door, when they considered what he had suffered five years ago, from such an appearance (one of the Committee eyeing him pretty severely) he replied, I don't mean alike in Quality but in number.

The Prolocutor observing a Disposition to talk only out of the Window told him, they were charged with a Vote of the Merchants, and Traders, convened at Fanuel Hall, to read to Messrs. T. and E. Hutchinson, both then present, which was agreed to and read accordingly. His Honour desired a Copy; they replied, they were charged with the original only to read.

He then said, Gentlemen, this is a very formidable appearance! you seem as if you came to demand Goods out of my House, and are backed with your Thousands at your Heels, to enforce your Demand, and if I had not been apprized of your coming by a Friend, my Servant might have innocently opened the Door and let you in; Mr. M—x, said they were only engaged, to require of his Sons, a Fulfilment of the Agreement, they had voluntarily entered into with the Trade. His Honour retorted the Word Contract: Did you say they had signed a Contract? No says Mr. M—x, I did not say they had signed; but that they had given their Honour to abide by the Merchants Agreement.

Here the G—r threw off the Gentleman entirely, quibbled about the Invalidity of a Contract without a Consideration, and said his Sons were forced into the Concessions they made, which was proved false to his Face, by their own Confession.

He then putting himself into an important Attitude, said, Gentlemen, I am by the Office I sustain, obliged to tell you, I highly disapprove of your Conduct.

When I was attacked before, I was a private Person; I am now the Representative of the greatest Monarch upon Earth, whose Majesty you affront in thus treating my Person. The Committee said, they did not mean to affront his Honour, nor apply to him in any Respect whatever, and only considered themselves as treating with his Sons.

He said, his Sons were immediately under his Protection, and while the Reins of Government were in his Hands, he accounted himself obliged by the Laws of Nature and his Country, to use the Power of which he was possessed, in their Defence; subjoining Gentlemen, my Station and the Trust reposed in me, oblige me to declare to you that, you are very near upon committing the highest Crime in the State; and it is from a Regard to you, and this my native Country, that I enjoin you to separate and disperse. Mr. M—x, hereupon, turned to the two young Gentlemen and asked them, whether they meant to comply with the Merchants Demand; to which they gave no satisfactory Answer.

The Committee and Body, then left Messrs. Hutchinson's, and visited the several other Delinquents, and then retired. The Meeting being adjourned to 10 next Morning, his Honour sent for the Moderator Mr. Phillips, and declared great Concern for the Uneasiness of the People, agreed to deliver up the Tea remaining, and replace in Money what was sold. This Example was followed by Mr. Green and Son, the next respectable Persons, the obstinate out Standers being less important; the M-Master's especially being vile ignorant Trash; I have taken much Notice of Mr. Jackson's Store, since the abiding Vote, and see no Customers frequenting the most advantageously situated Place in the City.

It would amaze you to conceive the effect our last Vote has had on Tea. It is in a Manner totally relinquished: Some Shop-keepers who had tolerated Tea by them, have locked it up, and refuse to sell a Grain."

To the PRINTER, New-York, Feb. 28.
Remarks on the last Boston Papers.

MEIN and Flemming, and their Correspondents, continue to calumniate the Merchants, and other Subscribers to the Non-Importation Agreement, which seems indeed to be the unanimous

Agreement of the Country, except a most insignificant Unanimity of a few forlorn Hope Constitution, Country, becomelously miserable the Want of rendered them

This poor People, (for th of their own for the purpose those concern gether vain un red, directly of the Agree throwing out ous of Unfairn so far succeed quires, which the Persons, were raised.

preffibly conte continued. H no body believ The Inhabit near Boston, resolved, that any under the any Goods, of the Boston P general Agree any intercour who shall pur till a general will use no T of their Fami support the M thank them Measures for t

Mr. PR HO' the fill'd the Distress, yet greatly to the to open the the Politics of twice concern Chamber Law

Mr. HO L Having la have bee derty, for hav merly engaged the right Hor that have tack following Que Que 1st. Company met the Fields, to peal of the St ter's, for the same Pretensio supposed to be

Que 2d. the People at Gentlemen at Constituents d they received Brethren infa pellation?

Que 3d. Supposition, w ed; and did n cular, oppose the Company appeared in th

Volaries: An Mr. A. M' D as some of tho being reckoned

Que 4. D any favourabl Gentleman wa require an Ex ther to try wh Messige favou ther Debate ab not be shown was he not gla Stairs?

Que 5th. changed their Co N B. Falls zen Trumpets, and Reality wi Pretences, and

N E W About one o Kiln belonging field at Brookly was burnt alm

joined to him, Eiqrs. with the They proceeded, the Lieutenant Efrs. T. and E. dy of 12 or 14 the most decent, before the Gate, d knocked at the own up, and his Family, promif- ittee potted them- and his Honour, Gentlemen, what, answered, — Sons, and if your louse, I will com- ke of the Head, Mr. Molineux tho't worthy to id, they wou'd open his Door, ad suffered five oe (one of the ely) he replied, in number. In position to talk ey were churg- and Traders, to Messrs. T. sent, which was His Honour de- were charged a very formi- you came to de- and are backed els, to enforce ent apprized of ant might have et you in ; Mr. ged, to require greement, they e Trade. His : Did you say ys Mr. M—x, that they had Merchants A- Gentleman in- dity of a Con- said his Sons ey made, which ur own Con- inaportant At- Office I sustain, approve of your was a private ntative of the e Majesty you The Com- ffront his Ho- pect whatever, treating with ely under his Government himself obliged ntry, to use , in their De- cation and the declare to you ating the high- n a Regard to that I enjoin —x, here- gentlemen and comply with they gave no n left Messrs. l other Delin- ting being ad- honour sent for declared great People, agreed and replace in le was follow- ext respectable being less im- being vile ig- Notice of Mr. Vote, and see dvantageously the effect our a Manner to- pers who had up, and refuse

Agreement of the whole People, both in Town and Country, who all appear to concur in it, except a most contemptible number of wrong Heads, too insignificant to be thought an Exception to the Unanimity of the general Concurrence. And this forlorn Hope of Veterans in Opposition to the Constitution, the Rights and Liberties of their Country, become every Day more and more ridiculously miserable, wretched and dispicable, from the Want of that Society of which they have rendered themselves unworthy.

This poor News-Paper of Mein and Flemming, appears to be supported wholly by these refractory People, (for they have not an Advertisement, but of their own poor selve's) and kept on Foot solely for the purpose of discrediting the Agreement and those concern'd in it.—But the Attempt is altogether vain and impotent; They have never dared, directly to charge one Person with a breach of the Agreement; they have been continually throwing out Insinuations in order to raise Suspicious of Unfairness in the Contractors,—and they so far succeeded, as to put many People upon Inquiries, which always turn'd out to the Honour of the Persons, against whom those vile Suspicions were raised. It is astonishing that the same inexpressibly contemptible Endeavours should still be continued. But they have not the least effect,—no body believes nor regards them.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Charles-Town, near Boston, at a general Meeting, unanimously resolved, that they will not by themselves, or any under them, directly, or indirectly, purchase any Goods, of any of the Persons (advertised in the Boston Papers) who refuse to conform to the general Agreement of Non-Importation; nor have any intercourse with them, or with any Person who shall purchase any Goods of either of them, till a general Importation takes place. That they will use no Tea, nor suffer it to be used in any of their Families; That they will encourage and support the Merchants in their Agreement, and thank them for their constitutional and spirited Measures for the Good of the Province, G.

Mr. PRINTER, THO' the Imprisonment of Capt. M Dougall fill'd the People at first, with a melancholy Distress, yet many now imagine it will conduce greatly to the common Weal, and tend particularly to open the Eyes of the Public, with Respect to the Politics of certain Families, who have been twice concern'd in prosecuting for what the Star Chamber Lawyers call Libels. A. L.

Mr. HOLT, Having lately heard of many Reflections that have been cast out against the O-Sons of Liberty, for having deserted the Cause they were formerly engaged in; In order to set the Saddle on the right Horse, and to shew who are the Persons that have tack'd about, I beg Leave to propose the following Queries.

Query 1st. On the 18th of March last, when one Company met at the House of Edward Smith, in the Fields, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and another at Van De Water's, for the same Purpose; or at least with the same Pretensions; which of the Parties were then supposed to be the true Sons of Liberty?

Query 2d. When a Committee was appointed by the People at the latter House, to wait upon the Gentlemen at the former, to tell them, "Their Constituents drank their Healths, &c." How were they received? as coming from those who were Brethren in fact, or those who only assumed the Appellation?

Query 3d. Did not a Debate arise, on the latter Supposition, whether any Answer should be returned; and did not Capt. S. and Mr. J. L. in particular, oppose the Measure; declaring that most of the Company at Van De Water's, had never once appeared in the Cause of Liberty, or amongst her Veterans; And did they not mention by Name, Mr. A. M'D—, and others of the same Stamp, as some of those whom they thought unworthy of being reckoned in their Number?

Query 4. Did not the Committee depart without any favourable Answer? And when a singular Gentleman was sent again, some Hours after, to require an Explanation of their Conduct,—or rather to try whether he could plead them into a Messige favourable to his Partizans; did not another Debate arise, whether the said Orator should not be shewn they Way out of a Window;—and was he not glad thereupon to find his Way down Stairs?

Query 5th. Who then are the Persons that have changed their Conduct, since the last Year's Meeting?

N B. Facts speak louder than a Thousand brazen Trumpets, applied to as many brazen Faces; and Reality will give the Lie to a Million of vain Pretences, and adulterated Representations.

SEMPER IDEM.

NEW-YORK K. March 1. About one o'Clock last Thursday Noon, the Malt Kiln belonging to the Brewery of Mr. Israel Horsfield at Brooklyn on Long-Island, took Fire, and was burnt almost to the Ground before it could

be extinguished. The City Engines were immediately sent over the River, as also that of his Majesty's Ship the Deal Castle, Captain Jacobs, with a Number of the Crew, who exerted themselves, in Conjunction with the Inhabitants of this City, and Brooklyn, in a singular Manner on the Occasion, and happily arrived in Time to save the Brewery adjoining, and some Houses adjacent; notwithstanding we are told the Loss to Mr. Horsfield will amount to £300, and the like Sum to the Gentleman that rented the Brewery.

The 16th Regiment now here are ordered to be got ready to embark for Pensacola; and we hear they are to be replaced by the 14th Regiment now in Boston.

Some People observe, that a late American State prisoner was sent to Gaol chiefly by a French Interest, and thence conclude that there is no prospect of a speedy Rupture with France.

We hear that a new Agreement for the Preservation of Constitutional Rights, and Support of the Non-Importation Agreement, is subscribed by a great Number of the Inhabitants of this City.

It appears by the public Prints, that our late Grant of Money for the Troops, was highly disapproved in the New-England and Carolina Governments; also the Prosecution of Capt. M'Dougall,—upon which, in Boston, some severe Remarks are publish'd.

We hear from Newark, that at a Court held there on Friday last, for the Trial of sundry Persons concern'd in some late riotous Proceedings, on Account of a Dispute between the Provincial Proprietors, and a Number of Inhabitants, claiming under the Purchase of Indian Titles; when one of the Rioters was fined One Hundred Pounds, and several others in lesser Sums.

The Conclusion of the Piece begun Feb. 1. entitled, Remarks upon Doct. Milligan's defamatory Libel, against Capt. Holmes, &c. having remained so long unpublished (occasioned by want of Room, and various Accidents) the Author has withdrawn it, in order to make a few Additions, which the Distance between the first Part and the Conclusion, now makes necessary. It will be return'd in Time for next Paper; [but as many Pieces as can go in the next Paper, being already engaged, there will not be room for it before the Week after.]

A few Dozens of Ames's Almanack, to be sold, by the Printer at the Exchange.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Charlotte, Albany, jun. from Madeira.

OUTWARD. Sloop Endeavour, Ellis, for Virginia; Margaret, Hodge; and Schooner Harmony, Sanders, for Coracoa.

CLEARED. Sloop John, York, to Tortola; Invention; Black, Rhode-Island; Tryall, Concklin, Halifax; Hannah, Dennison, jun. St. Augustine. Brig Two Friends, Randall, Jamaica. Ship Walworth, M'Cauley, Londonderry.

To be sold, wholesale or Retail.

SUPERFINE and middling broad-cloths Superfine shalloons, and durants

The best four thread worsted breeches pieces

Superfine and middling hair shags, Manchester velvets and thickets,

Best Bath coating of different colours, fine knaps

Flannel and swanskin

Superfine kersey for riding coats, best silk twist buttons, common basket do.

Shammy gloves, worsted stockings, fine & middling buckrams, worsted gartering, white number thread, cloth coloured do.

Boxes of wafers, cotton shapes for vests, double gilt buttons, metal and horn do. black serge duffoy

Cearse and fine Irish linen

Livery lace

Cotton janes, striped burdets, Clouting diaper, double all-peens of different colours, Black and cloth coloured

crapes, the best taylor's shears and irons, pinchee shoe & knee buckles, Children's do. by the dozen

Any of the above goods, will be sold cheap for cash, by

ENNIS GRAHAM, at the corner of Wall-street.

In the Press and shortly will be published,

REMARKS upon a late Paper of

Instructions, calculated for the Meridian of Four Counties, in the Province of New-York.

I fo follow and honour the Church of England, as not to hate, but pity, your Presbyterians; the greater Part of whom, I believe, trained up in hereditary Prejudices, act with a good Conscience; but that some amongst them abuse the simplicity of the rest.

JABLONSKI.

To be sold, at public Vendue, on

the 20th March Instant, on the Premises, at Ten o'Clock;

A House and lot of ground, situate

near Alderman Roosevelt's, at the Tea-water pump, being part of the estate of the widow Me Baine, deceased; In the house there are two convenient fire places, in the lower storie.

The lot contains in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, one hundred feet.—All those who have any just demands on the above estate, are desired to bring their accounts;—And those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment; as we are determined to prosecute all those who do not comply.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, } Administrators.

ALEXANDER PATES, }

ALL persons having any just demands on the estate of Mary Holmes, widow, late of the city of New-York, deceased; are desired to bring in their accounts, to Edward Nicoll, to be adjusted; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to pay the same by the first of April next, to prevent Trouble.

EDWARD NICOLL, Administrator.

To the PUBLIC.

AN advertisement having appeared in Mr. Holt's New-York Journal, of Thursday last, publishing a lease for the term of nineteen years, from the first day of May next; of a dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. John Devan, leather breeches maker, to be sold; together with one other dwelling house, adjoining thereto, situate on the north side of Queen-street; contiguous to the Fly market, in the said city of New York; and that any person inclinable to purchase said lease, might hear of the conditions, by applying to John Cox, at the new-gaol, in said city. This is therefore to inform the public, that said houses and lot of ground, are my property and estate in fee simple, whereof I became seized, by virtue of the last will of my father, Francis Foy, late of said city, breeches maker, deceased; and that I have not, since my father's death, or since I became seiz'd of said premises,—convey'd, assign'd, or executed any deed, or deeds, lease or leases of said houses and lot of ground, or any of them, or joined my husband, James Robbins, in conveying, assigning, or executing, any deed, or deeds, lease, or leases, of said houses and lot of ground, or any of them, other than a lease for the term of three years, to the said John Devan, which will determine on the first day of May next; On which day I mean and intend to apply for the possession of said premises, as I have not by any means whatsoever, authorized or empower'd, the said John Cox, or any other person or persons, to sell or dispose of the same, for the term of nineteen years, or for any other term of years. Of which all persons that shall or may be concerned in the purchasing or buying any fictitious interest, the said John Cox may claim to have in or to the said premises, are hereby desired to take notice. Dated at New-York aforesaid, this 1st day of March, 1770.

MARY ROBBINS.

The subscriber having spent near

sixty years of life, in the most unwearied industry; (the latter part of which has been singularly unfortunate) and being willing and desirous, so far as in my power, to do justice to all men, and to deliver up all my effects to the use and benefit of my creditors; do give this public notice, to all whom it may concern, that I shall apply to the governor, council, and general assembly, of the province of New-Jersey, at their ensuing meeting in general assembly, at Burlington, on the fifteenth day of March next; for a law of said province, to be passed, to save and prevent my person from imprisonment for any debts heretofore by me contracted; any estate that I may hereafter acquire, to be nevertheless subject to be taken and seized, for the use of my creditors. Newark, Feb. 24th, 1770.

UZAL OGDEN.

THE imposition of a tax upon

goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.—If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,—nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.—Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper.—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end,—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, and by the Printer.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thursday the 8th of November, 1769, from the subscriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indentured servant man, named John Southerland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high; short brown hair, pale fallow complexion. occasioned by sickness he lately had in the West-Indies; has been a soldier, and wounded in the thigh with a ball, the scar of which may be seen; is much addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the service, employed in the farming business.—Had on when he went away, a check'd shirt, a pair of Russia drab breeches or oznaburg trowsers, black stockings, English made shoes, pinchbeck buckles, an oldish brown under waistcoat, a short blue one lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brim'd boy's felt hat. He also carried off with him the following clothes, with which he was sent to a waterhouse, viz. Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of white cotton stockings, one or two pairs of oznaburg, and two pair check'd trowsers, one or two white frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled shirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the flap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow flain.—All persons to whom any of the said goods may be offer'd for sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are desired to stop them, and the said servant; and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said servant, as they will answer it at their peril.

LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

Subscriptions for Printing the Trial of John Peter Zenger, now in the Press, are taken in at the Printing Office at the Exchange.

The Piece sign'd Candidus, in Answer to Vespasian, and the Piece dated at East Hampton, are received, and will be duly noticed in our next.

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. HOLT.
 A your Paper has an extensive Circulation, and as I have always observed your strict impartiality as a Printer, I know of none to whom I can apply more properly than to yourself, for the Favour of inserting the following Lines; which, I hope, will convince the World, that all the People in New-England, are not the blind Bigots to Independency, which they are commonly thought to be, but that many of them have Sentiments truly Catholic, and Spirits free indeed. I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant, Connecticut, Feb. 9, 1770. G. R.

SONG.—To the Tune of *Shamboy.*
 INDEPENDENCE of old, As in History we're told,
 Were the Cause of OLD ENGLAND's undoing;
 And our New-England Breed, Wou'd most gladly succeed,
 To involve Church and State, in one Ruin;
 With Grumbling and Jars, They promote civil Wars.
 And preach up false Tenets,—too many:
 They snarl and they bite, And they rail and they fight,
 For Religion,—without having any.
 2. These Hectors to train, Old Belie was fain,
 To come from the nethermost Region;
 He came at a Call, Sir, And muster'd them all Sir,
 And now, Sir, they call themselves a Legion:
 Yet who cares a Fig, For th' *Amherst* Whig,
 Dame Chauncy, or such footy Kickers,
 Who all have been whipt up, And cut up, and ript up,
 By Rectors, and Curates, and Vicars?
 3. Then him let's commend, Who dares to defend
 The Church, tho' her Numbers are fewer;
 Yet fears to oppose, The just Rights of those,
 Who labour so hard to undo her:
 Who dirt never flings, At Bishops or Kings,
 Nor Treason will speak, tho' he's mellow;
 But takes a full Glass, To his Friend or his Last,
 This,—This is an honest brave Fellow.

To the PRINTER.
 Please to give the following extempore Lines a Place in your Paper,
 On the Advocates for the late Ministerial Measures.

MOST Men can least in others hear,
 Those Faults which in themselves appear;
 The lewddest Wanton ever more,
 Will be the first to cry out *Whore*;
 The Shrew who leath' her Tongue can hold,
 Rails most at ev'ry other Schold;
 And he that swells the most with Pride,
 Abhors it most in all beside:
 So those who wound the Constitution,
 And seek its total Dissolution,
 Will charge that very Crime on those,
 Who their pernicious Schemes oppose;
 And brand each patriotic Action
 With the reproachful Name of Faction;
 Those who would Tyranny prevent,
 Are call'd the Foes of Government;
 Detecting Fraud and Imposition,—
 Is Turbulence and rank Sedition;
 And Arguments of Truth and Reason,
 Are very little short of Treason;
 Nay Truth itself may be a Libel,
 Tho' it were taken from the Bible!
 Thus Sycophants to Men in Power,
 (The idle Pageants of an Hour)
 No Test of Truth or Falshood know,
 But shift with all the Winds that blow;
 And this, or that, is right or wrong,
 As done by him that's weak or strong,—
 From such,—oh Lord! deliver me,
 And keep my injur'd Country free.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1770.
THE Partnership between Joseph
 Randle and John Ridgway, being this Day dissolved;
 all Persons concerned are desired to bring in and settle their
 Accounts, and pay or receive the Balances due. 16 9

To be let, from the first Day of MAY next,
THE noted tavern, known by
 the name of the sign of the Dove, situate on Har-
 lem road, about five miles distant from New-York, to-
 gether with a commodious kitchen, garden, barn, stable
 and small tract of land, contiguous thereto. The said premises
 will be let for one year, or a lease thereof given for a term
 of years, as may best suit the lessor and lessee:—For further
 particulars inquire of JAMES MILLS, at the New Gaol.
 New-York, 15th Feb. 1770. 16 19

To be let from the first day of
 May next; a new house, two stories high, 6 fire-places,
 and a dry cellar: The whole well finished; wherein Mr.
 John Lamb now lives, next the corner of Mr. Cruger's house,
 on the dock, fronting the River. Inquire of Gerardus
 Duyckink, at the universal store, the corner of the Old Slip-
 Market: Where yet may be had, an assortment of articles
 at present somewhat scarce, glass ware, such as, wine-glasses,
 decanters, &c. Iron wire sorted, box tin, London and Bris-
 tol pewter, paper hangings, window glass, painters and dy-
 ers colours; and sundry other articles to them connected; a
 large and complete assortment of China and drugs:—with
 many other articles belonging to different branches, too tedious
 to mention. 15 18

Wanted immediately,
 A Person who will undertake to erect, at a Place about
 50 Miles from this City,
 A FORGE with two Hammers and four Fires.
 It will be required that the Timber be cut speedily, before
 the Sap begins to rise, and that the Undertaker perform
 the whole Work, gravel the Dam, &c. finding himself
 Hands, Team and Provisions.
 Good Security will be given, that the Money, according
 to Agreement, shall be paid when the Work is completed.
 Inquire of the Printer. 16 19

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

To be SOLD, by NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near Ofwego-Market;
 London long pipes, T.D.
 A variety of Scott's thread,
 by the ounce or pound,
 Scott's snuff in bladders, or
 by the lb.
 Felt hats, men and boys cas-
 tor ditto.
 White Chapel round and
 square pointed needles,
 Knitting needles, Jews harps,
 Horn combs, and ivory fine
 teeth'd ditto.
 Pastboard and silk stay laces,
 Cruels and English worsteds,
 Calicoes, flannel and
 cottons, white calicoes,
 Mullins and French cottons,
 Long lawns, cambricks, and
 Plain lawns,
 A variety of thread laces, and
 Darning threads,
 Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
 Ell black gauze, love and
 love ribbons,
 Silk and leather womens
 gloves,
 Worsted and leather womens
 mitts
 Holland bedticks, 7-4 and
 6-4 bunts,
 Best China cups and saucers,
 Poplins, worsted damasks, &
 Cambricks,
 Black and coloured Indi-
 tafties,
 Black English tafties and
 Persians,
 Sarinets, various colours,
 Knee garters, various colours,
 Broad-cloths of various co-
 16 21

Remains for SALE, at
WILLIAM NEILSON'S STORE,
 In Great Duck-Street,
 A large Assortment of the following GOODS,
 Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black,
 white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson,
 snuff, and drab coloured shalloons; black sattinets, gold
 and brown superfine millinets, blue and bloom do. yellow
 and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do.
 scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green
 do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety
 of striped and printed linsens and cottons, gold and red cross
 barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd
 do. red and black flower'd linsens; cotton chintzes, two
 blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed
 handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all col-
 ours, taylor's threads of the best quality, hair bindings, but-
 tons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 swankin blankets; dark
 and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet,
 buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark
 and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and
 drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret,
 coffee and mix'd frizes and rattens; mix'd brown, drab
 and cloth colour'd double milled linseys and narrow cloths;
 also choice hutter in skins, &c. 16 28

N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as
 before the non-importation took place.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
 ON Thursday the eighth Day of March next, the Residue of the
 Goods and Chattels, belonging to the Estate of the Rev. Cor-
 nelius Blauw, deceased, consisting of his wearing Apparel, some
 Jewels, Plate, &c. some valuable Books in the Latin, Greek,
 Hebrew, and Dutch Languages; among others are, the Works
 of the following Authors, (to wit) Markius, Hornbeck's, Leydecker,
 Turcinius, Amelius, Pareus, Beza, Wolfius, Spanheimus, Vossius,
 and others; also the Works of Cicero, and several Classic Authors,
 &c. The Vendue to be held at the House where the said Domine
 Blauw lately lived, and to begin at ten o'clock in the Forenoon.
 The Term of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place
 aforesaid. Dated the fifteenth Day of February, 1770.

Mary Blauw,
 Johannes Demarest, } Administrators.
 D. Isaac Browne,
 New-Yersey, } BY order of the honourable John Ander-
 Monmouth, } son, John Taylor, and John Wardle,
 Esqrs. three of the Judges of the court of common pleas for
 said county; That William Tompson, petitioner for debt,
 in said gaol, was this tenth day of February, 1770, qualifed
 to his schedule of his effects, pursuant to a late act of as-
 sembly; an act, entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent
 debtors; made this present tenth year of his Majesty's reign.
 Now these are to give notice, to the creditors of said debtor,
 that they be together at the court house of said county, on
 the 30th day of March next, to shew cause if any they have,
 why the said debtor's estate should not be assign'd for the
 use of his creditors, and his body discharged from gaol, pur-
 suant to said act. 16 19

To be LET or SOLD,
A House and Lot, situate in Eliza-
 beth-Town, in the Province of New-Jersey, late the
 Property of Mr. Joseph Woodruff, jun. deceased, and now
 in the Possession of Mr. Oliver Spencer. This is a conveni-
 ent well finished House, and very near the public Landing,
 therefore fit for almost any kind of Business. Also a Lot of
 Ground (adjoining to Elliot Crefy's House) on which are
 two small Tenements and a new Wharf.
 Also to be let, the House and Lot formerly the Widow
 Manlokes, now in the Possession of Mr. Isaac Arnet: This
 House is pleasantly situated, on Elizabeth-River, in the
 Centre of the Town, and also very convenient for Business.
 Inquire of the Subscribers in Elizabeth-Town.
 WILLIAM P. SMITH,
 ISAAC WOODRUFF,
 ELIAS BOUNDING. 16 19

TO BE SOLD.

NINETEEN Years Lease (from
 the first day of May next) of a commodious and well
 situated dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the
 tenure and occupation of Mr. John Davan, Leather Breeches-
 maker; together with one other dwelling house adjoining
 thereunto: said premises are situate on the North side of
 Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly Market, in the centre
 of the city, which renders it valuable and convenient for
 either Merchant or Mechanic; it has been the most noted
 place in New-York, for carrying on the leather dressing and
 Breeches making Business, for upwards of twenty years
 past;—the lot is esteemed one of the best and most commo-
 dious in the city; the whole in good sufficient and tenant-
 able repair, and now (at the worst of times,) rents for
 ninety pounds per Annum: Any person inclinable to pur-
 chase the lease of the abovementioned premises, may hear of the
 conditions by applying to JOHN COX at the New Gaol.

Also to be sold, two lots of land No. 1 and 4 situate in
 the Township of Barnet, on the West side of Connecticut
 River, in the county of Cumberland: the whole containing
 700 acres or thereabouts: A good title will be given for the
 same; any person inclinable to purchase, may apply as
 above. 21st February 1770. 16 19

BY Order of Nathaniel Pettit and
 Thomas Van Horne, Esqrs. two of his Majesty's Judges
 of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of
 Suffolk: Public Notice is hereby given, that Thursday the 12d
 of March, is appointed by said Judges to meet, at the Court
 House in said County, in order to discharge John Allen, he
 having complied with the Conditions of the late Act of In-
 solvency. Feb. 9th, 1770. 16 19

To be SOLD,

BY the subscriber, living in the
 township of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem and
 western division of the province of New-Jersey; the one
 half of a forge, with four fires and two hammers, with coal
 houses and a convenient dwelling house; the whole built
 with stone, and in good repair, not more than three years
 old, with a smiths shop, and a number of workmen houses,
 sufficient to accommodate the workmen, together with the
 half part of a stone grist mill, two years old, and in good
 repair, on a never failing stream of water, constantly sup-
 plied with springs; the mill overshot, with one pair of
 stones, bolting tackling all goes by water, within half a mile
 of the aforesaid forge. Also the one half part of the mine,
 within a quarter of a mile of said forge, containing a suffi-
 ciency of good iron ore to supply any number of works,
 which has been proved both in blooming and refining, and is
 of a superior quality to any iron made in the province.—
 Also one other forge with three fires and one hammer, with
 sufficiency of room to erect another hammer, and fire in the
 same house: A good saw mill on the same dam, the whole
 in good repair and new, with a furnace, casting and bridge
 houses, and other conveniences suitable for the same, on
 the said forge dam, with a coal house, sufficient to contain
 fifteen hundred loads of coal; a smiths shop, tan yard, curry
 shop, shoemakers shop, and a bark mill; also a good dwell-
 ing house and kitchen, with a good spring of water near
 the door; store house, stables and workmen houses; the
 whole within a mile of the grist mill, and a mile and half
 of the first mentioned forge, and a mile from the mine holes;
 with about thirty acres of good improved meadow, within a
 mile of the furnace, and about four hundred acres of rich
 swamp adjoining, within the same distance, with two good
 farms within a mile, sufficient to put in a hundred acres of
 grain a year, with a sufficient quantity of fine timber land,
 to accommodate the furnace and two forges for any time.
 The greatest distance to cart coal will not exceed three miles
 in twenty years: The purchaser may have with the works,
 600 loads of coal, and two thousand cords of wood within a
 mile of the furnace, the greatest part set in pits. The whole
 is situated in a fine country for trade, where there is plenty
 of all sorts of country produce. To be sold reasonably, and
 on a good stream of water, called the Walkkill-river, in the
 county of Suffolk, in east Jersey, forty miles from New-Wind-
 sor; where is good navigation to New-York, and thirty
 miles from a landing on the river Delaware: From which
 place, iron may be transported to Philadelphia, reasonably.
 Any person inclining to purchase all, or part, may ap-
 ply to the subscriber, at his house, or to Abia Brown, liv-
 ing at said works. 16 19
 15th Feb. 1770. JOSEPH SHARP.

THE Partnership of Bolton & Sigell,
 being this day dissolved: All those to whom they are
 indebted, are desired to send in a State of their demands.
 And it is humbly requested of those gentlemen who are in-
 debted to them, that they will be pleased to discharge their
 accounts, to enable Mr. SIGELL to settle his affairs as soon
 as possible.

The business for the future, will be carried on, solely,
 by RICHARD BOLTON, who begs leave to solicit the
 continuance of the public's favour: The most respectful
 attention shall be employ'd to secure the approbation of ev-
 ery gentleman who pleases to frequent the house.

WANTED, A person who understands accounts, and is
 properly qualified to take care of a cellar and bars: Such a one
 with a good recommendation, will meet with good encourage-
 ment. Feb. 5th, 1770.

To be LET or SOLD, from the 1st of May next.
THE noted house and lot of land
 generally known by the name of the Glass-House,
 where Mr. Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchase
 or rent the same may apply to James Sacket or Cary
 Ludlow. 13—
 New-York, January 31, 1770.

THE Co-partnership of Thomas
 and John Shipboy being dissolved, all persons what-
 soever, indebted to the said partnership, either by bond,
 note, or book debt, are desired to pay the same to Thomas
 Shipboy, of Albany, or Mr. Christopher Smith, in New-
 York, his Attorney, before the first day of May next, and
 to no other person or persons whatsoever. Debts not dis-
 charged by the time abovementioned, will be put into the
 hands of an Attorney, in order to be treated as the law di-
 rects, without any further notice. 15 18

SUP

[The following
 in our Paper
 fire.]

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1417.

[THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1770.]

[The following Account not being before published in our Paper, is now inserted by particular Desire.]

To the PRINTER,
SIR, New-York, Jan. 31, 1770.

I have endeavoured to get the most impartial Account of the Attempts made to cut down the Liberty Pole, and final Accomplishment of it; together with the Riots that have happened in this City, between the Inhabitants and the Soldiers: Please to give them a Place in your Paper, for the Information of the Public.

ON Saturday night the 13th instant, about eight o'clock, a party of soldiers, near forty in number, began to execute a design they had formed to cut down the Liberty Pole: To effect this with the greater safety, they placed sentinels in the different roads that lead to it, and the most public places, to discover any number of the inhabitants that should be making towards the pole to obstruct them. In this situation they were discovered sawing the spurs, by some persons that were crossing the fields, who went into Mr. Montanye's, and reported it to sundry persons in the house: Whereupon two went out to the work-house fence, in order to be convinced of the truth of the information; from whence they discovered a soldier boring a hole in the pole; they immediately returned to Mr. Montanye's to alarm the few inhabitants that were there. Captain White was attacked near the house by a soldier, who drew his bayonet on him and threatened to take his life if he alarmed the citizens: But as the former was unarmed, he judged it most prudent to endeavour to dissuade him from offering violence to his person, which he was prevailed on not to do, as Captain White did not act then as if he would alarm the citizens; upon which the soldier returned to his companions at the pole. The people at Mr. Montanye's came out and called out fire, in order to alarm the Inhabitants. Soon after a fire was seen at the Pole, which proved to be a fuse that the soldiers had put in it, in order to communicate the fire to a cavity which they had made in the Pole and filled with powder, with a design to split it. The fuse did not communicate the fire, nor do the execution that was expected, which the people at Mr. Montanye's observing, hissed at the soldiers; and as the former had just called out fire, the latter considered it as a taunt on their abortive labour. These sons of Mars could not brook the least sign of satisfaction in the citizens, at their heroic attack on a pole's proving unsuccessful: No, they unprovoked, determined on a more heroic action; which was to storm Mr. Montanye's house; and accordingly entered it with drawn swords and bayonets, insulting the company, and beat the Waiter. Not satisfied with this male treatment, they proceeded to destroy every thing they could conveniently come at. They broke eighty-four panes of glass, two lamps and two bowls; after which they quit- ted the house with precipitation, lest any of them should be discovered: Notwithstanding three of them were known, one of which was Corporal Spry. Upon these matters being communicated to the Officer that commanded for the night, at the upper barracks, he ordered a sentinel at the pole, as is supposed, to prevent any further attempt being made to level it; but he was soon after removed. It was not long after he was placed there, before many of the citizens were alarmed, and went up to the pole, and finding then that there was no apparent danger of any more disturbance, they dispersed. Notwithstanding three of the soldiers were confined for their being concerned in the above riot, their companions did not lose sight of their design to cut down the Liberty-pole; for on the next Monday night they placed sentinels of observation in different parts of the fields, and agreed on signals to notify the approach of their purpose. This was discovered by Alderman Lott, who reported to the officer, who commanded at the upper Barracks, his having seen a Number of them in the fields, when they ought to have been in their barracks. A number of inhabitants were so incensed at this insulting conduct, that they judged it necessary, for that and the other reason contained in the following paper, to publish it.

To the PUBLIC.

WHOEVER seriously considers the impoverished state of this city, especially of many of the poor Inhabitants of it, must be greatly surprised at the conduct of such as employ the soldiers, when there are a number of the former that want employment to support their distressed families. Every man of sense amongst us knows

that the army is not kept here to protect, but to enslave us; and notwithstanding our Assemblies have given vast sums of Money to provide them with such necessities, which many of the good Burgers want.

These Supplies are paid by a tax on the colony, a third of which is the quota for this city and county. Add to this burthen the heavy duty we pay on sugar, &c. which so greatly distresses our trade, and has so impoverished this city, that many of its former Inhabitants have removed, and others that remain, are, for want of employ, unable to support themselves, and are thereby become a public charge.

This might, in a great measure, be prevented, with comfort to their distressed families, and a saving to the community, if the employers of labourers would attend to it with that care and benevolence that a citizen owes to his neighbour, by employing him. Is it not enough that you pay taxes for billeting money to support the soldiers, and a poor tax, to maintain many of their whores and bastards in the Work-house, without giving them the employment of the poor, who you must support if you don't employ them, which adds greatly to swell our poor tax? I hope my fellow citizens will take this matter into consideration, and not countenance a set of men who are enemies to liberty, and at the beck of tyrants to enslave; especially when it will bring on you the just reproaches of the poor. Experience has convinced us, that good usage makes soldiers insolent and ungrateful; all the money that you have hitherto given them, has only taught them to despise and insult you. This is evident in a great number of them attempting last Saturday night to blow up the Liberty Pole; which they had near effected, if some of the inhabitants had not discovered them. They had Time to saw the braces, and bore a hole in the pole, which they filled with powder, and plugged it up, in order to set fire to it; which was discovered by a person at Mr. Montanye's: They in resentment broke seventy-six squares of his windows, entered his house, and stopped him in the passage with swords, and threatened if he stirred, to take his life; which so intimidated the people in the house, that they were induced to go out of the windows. Not satisfied with this atrocious wickedness, they broke two of his lamps, and several bowls; and that they might the better accomplish their designs, they posted sentinels in the roads that lead to Liberty-pole, to prevent their being discovered. This and worse would be the treatment we might expect if there were a greater number of them. It's hoped that this conduct, with the former considerations, will be sufficient to prevent any friend to liberty from employing any of them for the future. There is a matter of the utmost importance to the liberties of the good people of this colony and the continent, now before the Assembly. All the friends to liberty that incline to bear a testimony against a literal compliance with the mutiny act, [otherwise called the Billeting Act] are desired to meet at Liberty-pole, at twelve o'clock, on Wednesday next, which will be on the 17th instant, where the whole matter shall be communicated to them."

New-York, Jan. 15th, 1770. BRUTUS.
N. B. Altho' the above paper is dated the 15th, it did not make its appearance before Tuesday the 16th; so that from what has been related it is evident, they intended to cut down the pole the first opportunity, if Brutus had not been published.

About eight o'clock on Tuesday night, three soldiers were discovered at work, about the pole, and sundry persons cloaked, lying down behind a split canoe near it; these were guarded by a number of armed soldiers in an old house not far from it, which has been a temporary barnack for some of them; and on this occasion, from its vicinity, served as a good watch and guard house to effect their design, without being so much exposed to be discovered by their officers, as they would be if their quarters were at a greater distance from the pole. Soon after they were discovered an explosion was heard at the pole, which proved to be the burning of powder in the manner and for the purpose before mentioned, which split it. Immediately thereafter they retired, expecting that the noise of the explosion would alarm the citizens: The alarm being accordingly given, many of them went up to the fields, and continued in Mr. Montanye's house till about ten o'clock, which for that time prevented the soldiers doing any more to the accomplishment of their design. The citizens that retired from the fields, finding the soldiers were disposed to persist in insulting the inhabitants, drew up the resolutions that have been published, with

an intention to propose them to the people that were to meet the next day. The soldiers determined to execute their project, availed themselves of the dead hour of night; and at one o'clock they cut down the pole, sawed and split it in pieces, and carried them to Mr. Montanye's door, where they threw them down, and said let us go to our barracks.

When the citizens convened the next day, for the purpose mentioned in Brutus, many of them exasperated at the pole's being cut down, and seeing the vicinity of the old house above mentioned, to the place where the pole stood; and upon their being informed of the use that had been made of it in cutting down the pole, and many persons having been insulted from time to time, by the inhabitants of it; they were desirous that application should be made to the Corporation, whose property it is, to pull it down. After the questions respecting the business of the day were put, it was judged necessary, in order to appease the people, to ask them whether the committee they were to appoint should make application to the Corporation, to request that the old house might be pulled down? which they answered in the affirmative, accompanied with loud acclamations. Immediately thereupon a number of the soldiers drew their cutlasses and bayonets, and desired the inhabitants to come and pull it down. This new act of insolence would have been productive of a very terrible affray, if the Magistrates and Officers had not interposed. While the people were collecting in the fields, a number of sailors went along the docks, and turned ashore all the soldiers they found at work on board the vessels, and obliged such as were at work in stores, to quit it. The soldiers still bent on further insults to the citizens; on Friday the 19th, published the following paper, and went in posses through the streets, putting them up at the most public places of the city, and threw some of them into the Mayor's entry.

God and a Soldier all Men doth adore
In Time of War, and not before!
When the War is over, and all Things righted,
God is forgotten, and the Soldier slighted.

Whereas an uncommon and riotous disturbance prevails throughout this city, by some of its inhabitants, who stile themselves the Sons of Liberty, but rather may more properly be called real enemies to Society; and whereas the army, now quartered in New York, are represented in a heinous light, to their officers and others, for having propagated a disturbance in this city, by attempting to destroy their Liberty pole, in the Fields; which being now completed, without the assistance of the army, we have reason to laugh at them, and beg the public only to observe how chagrin'd those pretended Sons of Liberty look as they pass thro' the streets, especially as these great heroes thought their freedom depended on a piece of wood, and who may well be compared to Esau, who sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage. And altho' those shining Sons of Liberty have boasted of their freedom, surely they have no right to throw an aspersion upon the army since it is out of the power of military discipline, to deprive them of their freedom: However, notwithstanding we are proud to see those elevated geniuses reduced to the low degree of having their place of general rendezvous, made (a Gallows Green) a vulgar phrase for a common place of execution, for murderers, robbers, traitors and rascals, to the latter of which we may compare these famous Sons of Liberty, who have nothing to boast of but the slippancy of tongue, altho' in defiance of the laws and good Government of our most gracious sovereign, they upbly and runy assemble in multitudes, to stir up the minds of his Majesty's good Subjects to sedition;—they have in their late seditious libel, signed BRUTUS, expressed the most villainous falsehoods against the soldiers: But as ungrateful as they are counted, it is well known since their arrival in New-York, they have watched night and day, for the safety and protection of the city and its inhabitants;—who have suffered the rays of the scorching sun, in summer, and the severe colds of freezing snowy nights, in winter, which must be the case, and fifty times worse had there been a war, which we sincerely pray for, in hopes these Sons of Liberty may feel the effects of it, with famine and destruction pouring on their heads. 'Tis well known by the officers of the 16th regiment, as well as by several others, that the soldiers of the sixteenth, always gained the esteem and good will of the inhabitants, in whatever quarters they lay, and was never counted neither insolent or ungrateful, except in this city. And likewise the Royal regiment of Artillery, who always behaved with gratitude and respect to every one. But the means of making your famous city, which you so much boast of, an impoverished one, is your acting in violation of the laws of the British government; but take heed, lest you repent too late,—for if you boast so mightily of your famous exploits, as you have heretofore done, (witness the late Stamp-act) we may allow you to be all ALEXANDERS, and lie under your feet, to be trodden upon with contempt and disdain; but before we so tamely submit, be assured we will stand in defence of the rights and privileges due to a soldier, and no farther, but we hope, while we have officers of conduct to act for us, they'll do so, as we shall leave it to their discretion, to act impartially for us, in hopes they and every honest heart, will support the soldiers wives and children, and not whores and bastards, as has been so maliciously, falsely, and audaciously inserted in their impertinent libel, addressed to the public; for which, may the shame they meant to brand our names with, stick on theirs.

Signed by the 16th Regiment of Foot.

Mr. Isaac Sears and Mr. Walter Quackenbush, seeing six or seven soldiers going towards the Fly-market, concluded they were going to it to put up some of the above papers; upon the former's coming to the market, they made up to the soldiers and found them as they had conjectured, passing up one of the papers. Mr. Sears seized the soldier that was fixing the paper, by the collar, and asked him what business he had to put up libels against the inhabitants; and that he would carry him before the Mayor. Mr. Quackenbush took hold of one that had the Papers on his arms: A soldier standing to the right of Mr. Sears, drew his bayonet; upon which the latter took a ram's horn, and threw it at the former, which struck him on the head, and then the soldiers, except the two that were seized, made off, and alarmed others in the barracks. They immediately carried the two to the Mayor and assigned him the reason of their bringing them before him. The Mayor sent for Alderman Desbrosses, to consult on what would be proper to be done in the matter: In the mean time, a considerable number of people collected opposite to the Mayor's. Shortly after about twenty soldiers, with cutlasses and bayonets, from the lower barracks, made their appearance, coming to the Mayor's thro' the main street. When they came opposite to Mr. Peter Remsen's, he endeavoured to dissuade them from going any further (supposing they were going to the Mayor's) represented to them that they would get into a scrape, but his advice was not taken, owing as he supposes, to one or two of their leaders, who seemed to be intoxicated. The people collected at the Mayor's determined to let them pass by peaceably and unmolested, and opened for them to go thro': Captain Richardson and some of the citizens, judging they intended to take the two soldiers from the Mayor's by force, went to his door to prevent it. When the soldiers came opposite to his house, they halted; many of them drew their swords and bayonets, some say they all drew: But all that were present, agree that many did, and faced about to the door, and demanded the soldiers in custody; some of them attempted to get into the house to rescue them; Capt. Richardson and others at the door prevented them, and desired them to put up their arms, and to go to their barracks; that the soldiers were before the Mayor, who would do them justice: The soldiers within likewise desired them to go away to their barracks, and leave them to the determination of the Mayor. Upon the soldiers drawing their arms, many of the inhabitants conceiving themselves in danger, ran to some sleighs that was near, and pulled out some of the rungs. The Mayor and Alderman Desbrosses came out, and ordered the soldiers to their barracks: After some time, they moved up the Fly: The people were apprehensive, that as the soldiers had drawn their swords at the Mayor's house, and thereby contemned the civil authority, and declared war against the inhabitants, it was not safe to let them go thro' the streets alone, lest they might offer violence to some of the citizens: To prevent which, they followed them and the two magistrates aforesaid, to the corner of Golden-Hill, and in their going, several of the citizens reasoned with them on the folly of their drawing their swords, and endeavoured to persuade them to sheath them, assuring them no mischief was intended them, but without success. They turned up Golden-Hill, and about the time they had gained the summit, a considerable number of soldiers joined them: which inspired them to re-insult the magistrates, and exasperate the inhabitants; which was soon manifested, by their facing about, and one in silk stockings, and neat buckskin breeches (who is suspected to have been an officer in disguise) giving the word of command, "soldiers, draw your bayonets and cut your way through them:" the former was immediately obeyed and they called out where are your Sons of Liberty now? and fell on the citizens with great violence, cutting and slashing. This convinced them, that their apprehensions were well founded; for altho' no insult or violence had been offered to the former; yet instead of going peaceably to their barracks, as they were ordered by the magistrates, they in defiance of their authority (Veteran-like) drew their arms to attack men, who, except six or seven that had clubs and sticks, were naked. These few that had the sticks maintained their ground in the narrow passage in which they stood, and defended their defenceless fellow citizens, for some time, against the furious and unmanly attacks of armed soldiers, until one of them missing his aim, in a stroke made at one of the assailants, lost his stick, which obliged the former to retreat, to look for some instrument of defence; the soldiers pursued him down to the main street; one of them made a stroke, with a cutlass at Mr. Francis Field, one of the people called Quakers, standing in an inoffensive posture in Mr. Field's door, at the corner; and cut him on the right cheek, and if the corner had not broke the stroke, it would have probably killed him. This party that came down to the main street cut a tea-water man driving his cart, and a fisherman's finger; in short they madly

attacked every person that they could reach: And their companions on Golden-Hill were more inhuman; for, besides cutting a sailor's head and finger, that was defended himself against them, they stabbed another with a bayonet, going about his business, so badly, that his life was thought in danger. Not satisfied with all this cruelty, two of them followed a boy going for sugar, into Mr. Elsworth's house, one of them cut him on the head with a cutlass, and the other made a lung with a bayonet at the woman in the entry, that answered the child. Capt. Richardson was violently attacked by two of the soldiers, with swords, and expected to have been cut to pieces; but was so fortunate as to defend himself with a stick for a considerable time, till a halbert was put into his hands, with which he could have killed several of them; but he made no other use of it, than to defend himself, and his naked fellow citizens. Mr. John Targe, hearing from his house, the cry of murder, went out unarmed, to see the occasion of it, and when he came in view of the soldiers, three of them pursued him to his house, with their arms drawn, from whence he took a halbert, with which he defended himself against their attacks (with sticks of wood, which they took from a heap that lay in the street, and threw at his legs, as they could not reach his body with their arms) and obliged them to retire to their companions; in which time their lives were in his power, had he been disposed to have taken them. Several of the soldiers were disarmed by the inhabitants, after which no violence was done to them. From all which, I think it is evident that the inhabitants only acted on the defensive. Capt. Richardson was a witness of all that passed, from the soldiers coming to the Mayor's door, and declares, that if they had not halted and acted as they did on Golden Hill, he verily believes there would not have been any mischief done.

Some time after the commencement of the grand affray on the Golden Hill, a posse of soldiers came from another quarter, opposite to the street that leads down from the hill, and called out to the soldiers on the hill, "to cut their way down, and they would meet them half way." During the action on the hill, a small party of soldiers came along the Fly, by the market, and halted near Mr. Norwood's: Some of the inhabitants gathered round them, when a conversation ensued on the then disturbances. Soon after, the former drew their bayonets; upon which, as the citizens were all unarmed, they cast about to look for stones or some instruments to defend themselves: But the soldiers observing that they could not find any thing, one of them made an attempt to stab Mr. Jn. White, who finding himself in imminent danger, judged it most safe to take flight towards the Mayor's: The soldier pursued him with his drawn bayonet, and made several attempts when he shot Mr. White within his reach to stab him; but in crossing the gutter, the soldier fell, which gave the designed victim an opportunity to escape, or in the opinion of all present, he would certainly have fallen a sacrifice to the unprovoked malevolent and merciless rage of his pursuer. Several of the soldiers that were on the hill were much bruised, and one of them badly cut. Soon after the above attack, many of the magistrates collected from different quarters of the city, and several of the officers being made acquainted with the affray, came to the places of action and dispersed the soldiers. Thus ended a riot, which would have been productive of much worse consequences had the citizens been armed. In the evening the soldiers cut one lamp-lighter on the head, and drew the ladder from under another, while he was lighting the lamps. On Saturday the twentieth, a soldier made an attempt to stab a woman coming from market with a bundle of fish, run his bayonet thro' her cloak & body clothes. About noon, at the Head of Chapel Street an affray began between some sailors and soldiers: the origin of which I have not been able, with certainty to find out. The sailors assert, that a soldier drew his bayonet on them, upon which they seized him, and put him in custody of a constable, to carry him before a magistrate; which some soldiers seeing, ran to the barracks and brought out a number of others to rescue him, and to beat the sailors.

The soldiers on the other hand, say, that the sailors threw stones at them, and that one of them was obliged to take shelter in a house near the new Presbyterian meeting; so that it's difficult to determine which of them is to be credited. Information was brought of this disturbance to the Mayor and Aldermen in the New Gaol, where they were convened to inquire into the riots and batteries of Friday; and upon their looking out, they saw a battery of soldiers going towards the meeting-house: They immediately went out, accompanied with a few citizens, that were then in the hall. The latter in their going to the riot, agreed to be entirely passive, unless the Magistrates ordered them to assist, to try what effect the Magistrates' authority would have on the soldiers. Accordingly they let the Mayor and Aldermen lead the van, and when they came to the north side of the meeting, where about fifteen soldiers had collected, they opened on each side of the road, and drew their bayonets; two sailors that were at the north west corner of the meeting yard, were the particular objects of their resentment, who, with three or four other persons, compelled the citizens that were there, one of whom was intoxicated, and gave one of the Aldermen a great deal of trouble in keeping him from the soldiers,

who attacked the sailors with great rage, and would have killed them if the citizens had not interposed. One of three sailors (an old man that worked along shore) was cut on the head, who upon inquiry, I found had not been in the beginning of the affray, but came out of his house on hearing it. The Magistrates endeavoured, but in vain, to command the soldiers to their barracks: Upon seeing their authority disregarded and ineffectual, one of the Aldermen desired a citizen to go and call their officers; which the soldiers hearing, swore he should not, and pointed their bayonets at him. The Mayor giving over all hopes of quelling the riot, had moved off from the place of action, in order to bring the officers out; but some of the citizens requested him not to quit the fields, and leave the soldiers with their arms to destroy the inhabitants; upon which he returned; and soon after a great body of people were coming up the Broad-way, which the soldiers seeing, they went off to their barracks. A report being spread through the city, that the soldiers had rushed out of their barracks, and were slaughtering the inhabitants in the Fields, soon brought out a great number of the citizens to the new gaol. While they were inquiring into the cause of the riot, a number of soldiers, not more than twenty, came up from the lower barracks, and marched thro' a considerable body of the inhabitants collected along the street (to the south of the Presbyterian meeting) that leads to the gaol, when they might very easily have avoided them, and taken a rout to the barracks across the Fields, where none of the citizens stood, which would not have endangered or exposed them to a riot, if they were not disposed to it. The people there opened and let them pass; when they got near thro', a great body standing to the southward of the gaol fence, one of the soldiers, in the presence of a very reputable person, snatched a stick from one of the bystanders: Others say that a sword was taken from another; this bro't on a new affray, which lasted about two minutes, cutting and slashing on both sides; when the soldiers finding themselves roughly handled, they made the best of their way to the barracks, and some of the inhabitants pursued them to the gates, and one of them took a bayonet from a soldier. In the scuffle one of the citizens was wounded in the face, and had two of his teeth broke by a stroke, of a bayonet: A soldier received a bad cut on the shoulder. These are the principal wounds that the combatants sustained. Soon after this action ended, the inhabitants dispersed; and in the afternoon a soldier was discovered in the court room in disguise, who was known to have headed the first riot that happened in the morning: He was brought before the court and committed. Since which several insults have been given by the soldiers to the citizens, the particulars of which I shall not have room to enumerate in this paper. What I had principally in view was to give the public a general idea of the principal facts; in doing which, I do assure them, that I have not said any thing upon information but what is the result of many days impartial inquiry, and what I have related from my own knowledge, is free from any conscious partiality. To conclude, it is evident that there has been blood spilt on both sides: I therefore submit it to my superiors, whether the reputation of the citizens or of the soldiers can be incontestibly vindicated, and the indubitable information thereof given to the government at home, unless there is a general legal inquiry into the whole of these disturbances. The inhabitants that were active, are desirous that such an examination should be made; and as there are sufficient mediums of proof to begin it, if it is not done, the world will be at no loss to what cause to attribute the neglect of it, and where all this mischief first originated.

AN IMPARTIAL CITIZEN.

To be SOLD, or LETT for a Term of Years.

Sundry Lots of Ground situate

lying and being near the Ship Yard, in Montgomery, and others in the Outward of this City, near the Widow Riker's: Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, or lease any of the aforesaid Lots, may know with whom to treat, by applying to the printer hereof 14 17

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of

the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematics, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

BRIGHT Mortise Chisels sorted.

Do. Former Chisels sorted, from 1-8 to 5 inches wide. Turning Chisels.

Plain Irons sorted, from 1 and 2, to 3 1/2 inches wide.

The above, made of the best Iron, and laid with German Steel, superior in Quality and finish, and at a less Price than those imported from Great Britain; may be had both wholesale and retail, — at

ABEEL and BYVANCK'S,

Near Counties-Market.

Who have also to dispose of at the most reasonable Rate, a pretty large Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, as also, the best Powder; a few Tiers of Rice, very cheap; Bar Iron, German Steel, Iron Pots and Kettles; Copperas, Alum, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c. 13—

To the Gentlemen and Ladies,

Of the City and Province of New-York,

WE the Subscribers, now carry on our Business, with a Determination to do the principal Part of the Work ourselves, and not depend so much on Journeymen, having experienced the Effects thereof; we are also determined to sell all Sorts of Coaches, Chariots, Post Chaises, Landaus, Phaetons, Chaises, Chairs, Carriages, Sedans, and Sleighs, with Harness of every Sort, much cheaper than ever has been sold by any in this City, and cheaper than can be imported from Great-Britain, and warranted equal in Goodness. Also Saddlery Work in all its different Branches; Painting, Gilding and Japanning in the neatest and best Manner, on the lowest Terms; and all Sorts of Iron Work relative to the Coach-Making Business, with Steel Springs of every Sort; all which we warrant for twelve Months. We therefore most humbly intreat the Gentlemen and Ladies of this Province, to try our present Assertion, and shall only desire a Continuance of their Friendship so long as we continue to give Satisfaction in every Respect: We return our former Customers our unfeigned Thanks, and are with due Respect,

Gentlemen and Ladies, your much obliged,

And very obedient humble Servants,

ELKANAH DEANE,

WILLIAM DEANE.

N. B. Said DEANES are now finishing off, a neat Post Coach for Sale, and have also a good second Hand Chair to sell; also Neat's-Foot-Oil and Tar, by retale.